

ENGLAND PROTESTS.

Asks Russia Why She Seized the Steamer Malacca.

SHE CARRIED NO CONTRABAND

Munitions of War on the Captured Vessel Bore British Government's Mark and Was Destined For Arsenal at Hongkong.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, in behalf of his government has presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red sea and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying 200 tons of British govern-



SIR CHARLES HARDINGE.

ment stores for the naval establishment at Hongkong, each case of which was marked with the broad arrow which is the government stamp.

The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea.

ENGLAND FULLY AROUSED.

London Papers Voice Popular Wrath Toward Russia.

London, July 21.—Again the leading English newspapers editorialize in the gravest tones on the Russian seizure of British vessels. Even the conservative Standard declares that the "nation looks to the foreign office to take more effective action than the ordinary conventions of diplomatic intercourse prescribe."

"The case is not one for fastidious treatment. If nothing is done officially to relieve the painful strain the irritation of this country may grow into stubborn resentment. We cannot, even for the sake of peace, sit down under a series of undignified provocative measures."

A similar warlike tone pervades almost every other paper. The Morning Post says Great Britain cannot tolerate the seizure of the steamship Malacca, "except by the abandonment of her self respect as a great power."

The paper declares that either the volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg is an armed pirate or Russia has violated the treaty of Paris.

The action of Earl Percy, undersecretary of foreign affairs, who in the house of commons Monday asked General Laurier, Conservative and Unionist, to postpone until Thursday a question which he proposed to ask regarding the doings of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, in the Red sea, the paper regards as unnecessary and dilatory.

"Pulmerton," says the Post, significantly, "would not have required half an hour to make up his mind what to do in such a case."

All details in connection with the seizure of ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamships are printed in the most prominent type. No such bitter feeling has been aroused in the English press since the German emperor's telegram to the Boers.

Intense apprehension prevails at Car-

diff and other British coal ports, and the chartering of vessels for the far east is practically at a standstill.

From all sides come urgent demands that the government take swift action to prevent a recurrence of seizures of the volunteer fleet. "Russian piracy," as one paper heads it, takes precedence of all other news.

Dispatches from the seat of war itself are relegated to secondary positions, and call forth but little editorial mention. Comment on Russia's attitude and Great Britain's duty occupy columns.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental company will strongly urge on the government the necessity for action in regard to the seizure of the Malacca. The government has been definitely informed that the only explosives on the Malacca were stores shipped by the British government to Hongkong.

It appears that the Smolensk and St. Petersburg not only passed through the Dardanelles under the Russian commercial flag, but that they also went through the Suez canal under this flag on their outward voyage.

The Malacca's passengers have been transferred to the steamer Marmora, of the Peninsular and Oriental line.

ACCUSES ENGLAND.

Russia Says She Is Supplying Japan With Munitions.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—Russia seems prepared for any representations Great Britain may make on the subject of stopping ships in the Red sea. It is understood that before sending the cruisers there the Russian authorities became satisfied, through an elaborate system of espionage, that an immense amount of contraband was going from England through the Red sea to Japan, and they decided to stop the traffic.

It is understood that if this traffic is now diverted to the cape route the Russian admiralty is prepared to send ships to the Cape of Good Hope. If Great Britain objects to the passage of the Dardanelles by more vessels of the volunteer fleet, the ships intended for cruising off the cape may be sent from the Baltic.

In this connection very important developments are believed to be imminent.

The Malacca at Port Said.

Port Said, July 21.—The crew and passengers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, seized by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg in the Red sea, have been landed here. The ship is detained by the authorities, who are waiting in instructions before taking further action. Members of the Malacca's crew at first were declared prisoners, and no communication with the shore was permitted. An armed guard blocked the gangway of the vessel. The British captain and passengers complained of the Russian treatment. The former carried his protests to such length that he was threatened with arrest unless he desisted.

Opposition Will Support Protest.

London, July 21.—The opposition leaders in the house of commons have allowed it to be understood that they will be prepared to support the government in its representations to Russia in regard to the seizure of the steamer Malacca in the Red sea.

Paris Thinks Russia Will Yield.

Paris, July 21.—Information reaching governmental quarters here leads the officials to believe that Russia will release the British and German merchantment seized in the Red sea as a means of averting international complications.

Horse Show Buildings Burned.

Philadelphia, July 21.—All the buildings used by the Philadelphia Horse Show association, on St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon Heights, a suburb, have been destroyed by fire. The structures were frame, and the monetary loss is small.

Cardinal Satelli in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 21.—A reception in honor of Cardinal Satelli was held at the mayor's office at city hall. The reception lasted two hours, after which the local priests met the distinguished prelate at a dinner.

RHEUMATISM CURED

By Paracamp.

Mr E. L. Hawkins, 123 West 27th St., New York City, Says:

"I have used Paracamp in a severe case of Rheumatism, and will say that I got immediate relief. I have tried almost every preparation that is now before the public, and find that Paracamp is without question the best remedy for Rheumatism. I wish you success and heartily recommended Paracamp."

Mr Hawkins is only one out of many thousands that have been cured by the wonderful penetrating remedy Paracamp. This new remedy is a scientific preparation which when applied, opens the pores of the skin, allowing the soothing, cooling oils to penetrate to the seat of the ailment, removing the soreness and congestion, drawing out the fever and inflammation by inducing sweating. It sweats out the pain and aches, and this is Nature's plan.

Don't ruin your stomach with strong internal medicines for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Joints, etc. We guarantee Paracamp to relieve and cure you if used as directed. If it fails your druggist will refund your money. If your druggist don't handle Paracamp ask him to get for you.

If he won't do this send direct to us. But don't take any substitute because there is nothing just as good. Paracamp is sold only in 25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1.00 bottles.

The 50 cent size contains three times as much as the 25 cent size; the \$1.00 bottles eight times as much as the 25 cent size.

The Paracamp Company Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

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D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist," 262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

TRYING TO END STRIKE.

The Packers Agree to Another Joint Conference.

Chicago, July 21.—Another joint conference to attempt a settlement of the stockyard strike was agreed to by the packing house proprietors. The agreement was reached at a meeting in the stockyard office of Armour & Co., at which representatives of all the big packing houses were present.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider an appeal made to the packers by representatives of trades employed in the packing houses, such as teamsters, engineers and electricians who might be affected by a sympathetic strike in aid of the butchers and unskilled workmen who constitute the bulk of the army of men already out. It was decided by the packers that the joint conference should be held at the city offices of Swift & Co.

Prices of meat on downtown restaurant bills of fare have been raised 10 per cent or more as a result of the stockyard strike. The action was taken at the instance of the Hotel Keepers' association.

Since the beginning of the strike the price of desirable cuts in loins and ribs has jumped from 15 to 20 cents. A corresponding rise in the price of medium grade falls heavily on the boarding house keepers and the families who buy the ordinary cuts of steak.

The price of ham and bacon was advanced with that of the fresh meats.

Cleveland Furnishes Strike Breakers.

Cleveland, O., July 21.—Sixty non-union butchers and laborers have left here on a special car over the Nickel Plate road, bound for Chicago. They were engaged for Swift & Co., who have established an employment agency here. The experienced butchers are promised \$5 per day, with free lodging and meals, while unskilled laborers are paid \$1.65 per day, with an additional bonus of 50 cents per day if they remain thirty days.

Omaha Judge Enjoins-Picketing.

Omaha, Neb., July 21.—Judge Munger in the United States circuit court has issued an injunction against the striking packing house employees, restraining them from picketing the packing house district. The injunction was granted on petition of the packing house managers.

A Convict's Sensational Escape.

Moundsville, W. Va., July 21.—George O. Smith, alias Monroe, a convict in the state penitentiary, has made a daring escape. He was engaged in the shipping department of the National Bed company and secreted himself in a box consigned to the United States Stamping company in this city. When the teamster arrived Smith sent him to another room and got into the box, a negro convict nailing on the lid. The teamster was driving through the city when his attention was attracted by a noise behind, and he turned in time to see Smith leap from the box and run rapidly toward the hills. No trace of him has since been found.

F. A. Heinze Sued.

Butte, Mont., July 21.—The Parrott Mining company has brought suit against F. A. Heinze and others to recover \$2,200,000 and costs. The suit was brought to force Heinze and his fellow defendants to pay for ore which they are charged with taking from the Parrott company's property.

Kent Loomie's Body at Plymouth.

Plymouth, England, July 21.—The body of Frederick Kent Loomie is now here. It is expected that it will be shipped to New York on the American line steamer St. Paul July 23.

RUSSIAN FLEET OUT.

Vladivostok Vessels Raiding In the Pacific Ocean.

SEIZE JAPAN MERCHANTMAN.

Russia, Gromobol and Rurik Get Through the Tsuraru Strait and Threaten the Eastern Coast of Japan. Torpedo Boats in Pursuit.

Tokyo, July 21.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, including the armored cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromobol, overhauled a Japanese merchant steamer eastward of Tsuraru strait. The steamer was soon released, and the squadron sailed eastward.

A flotilla of torpedo boats is pursuing the Russian squadron.

The fleet's destination is unknown, but it is suggested that it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escaping to the southward, or attempt to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan, and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian vessels can inflict serious damage if a raid is purposed.

Ordinarily a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific ocean.

A VISIT TO TOGO.

Admiral Receives Correspondents and Disembarked Japs on the Mikasa.

Yokohama, July 21.—Admiral Togo on July 19 received the passengers of the steamer Manchuria (members of the Japanese diet, naval attaches and newspaper correspondents) on board the flagship Mikasa. The fighting admiral greeted the naval attaches of seven nations in his private cabin and then received the thirty correspondents and others in the bare, unadorned wardroom, where rests a piece of a Russian shell, which was the only hit sustained by the Mikasa in her five months' commission. It struck the battleship's mainmast Feb. 9, tearing the thigh of Lieutenant Matsumura, a photograph of whose wounds, a gruesome souvenir, stands beside the piece of the missile.

The Manchuria met the Mikasa and the battleship Asahi and two torpedo boat destroyers under the lee of a small islet in the vicinity of the Japanese base, a telltale smoke cloud being visible over the distant hills. The grim fighting ships were battle stained and in their war paint, but they were absolutely uninjured. Rusty torpedo nets rested in racks along the leeward colored flanks of the warships.

The correspondents were given absolute freedom on board the flagship.

The imperial prince, Kaicho, a lieutenant of the Mikasa, who is an aide officer and who commands a twelve inch battery, only received the members of the Japanese diet.

Admiral Shimamura, chief of staff of the standing squadron, and his fine looking staff of fleet officers, entertained the guests on the flagship. The condition of the Japanese blackjackets, after five months' tense waiting and successive fights at a moment's notice, was marvelous. From the admiral to the ship's boys there were no signs of nervous strain.

Captain Numoto of the Asahi, who has spent many years in Russia, said: "At first they underestimated our strength and thought the war a joke. Now they begin to realize their mistake. I have many friends at Port Arthur. Maybe I shall soon see them."

The party from the Manchuria left the Japanese flagship to the strains of the admiral's band and steamed away for Japan with a signal reading "Victory" flying over the vessel, and her crew answering the rousing cheers from the crowded decks of the warships.

All Quiet at Tashichao.

Tashichao, July 21.—All is quiet in this region. Neither side is moving. The only activity is at the outposts. The Russian sharpshooters are having good practice shelling the Japanese from the mountain sides. Small detachments creep out at night, steal up to the Japanese pickets in the darkness, hide themselves in tree tops and there await sunrise. So soon as the light is sufficiently strong they get fine shots before the Japanese pickets can get away.

No Report From the Smolensk.

Berlin, July 21.—Russia has informed Germany, according to the Cologne Gazette, that no report has been received from the commander of the Smolensk regarding the seizure July 15 in the Red sea of mails on board the Prinz Heinrich. Pending the arrival of this report the Russian government states that it cannot definitely answer Germany's representations in the matter.

Anniversary of Death of Leo XIII.

Rome, July 21.—The pope assisted at a solemn mass in St. Peter's on the anniversary of the death of Leo XIII. The ambassadors and ministers, the cardinals and a crowd of about 5,000 persons were present. Cardinal Agilardi officiated. The pope blessed the eucharist and said a short prayer before the provisional tomb of Pope Leo, afterward returning to his apartments in the Vatican.

Quick Colds
A draught, a quick cold; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a quick cure. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. Ask your doctor about this advice.

MRS. MAYBRICK FREE

Leaves Truro, Cornwall, on Her Way to France.

IN PRISON FOURTEEN YEARS.

Sentenced to Die For Alleged Murder of Husband When Twenty-six—Penalty Commuted to Life Imprisonment Released by Special License.

Truro, Cornwall, England, July 21.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She has left here on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Aylesbury prison, where she spent more than fourteen years of her life. It closed before the arched door.



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.
[At the time of her marriage.]

Way of the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future.

With two companions, Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Stunstall, a small station fourteen miles away, where, after exchanging goodbyes with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperative.

The greatest secrecy was thrown about Mrs. Maybrick's departure. Mother Superior Julian of the convent said that under her instructions she must refer all inquirers to the home office. Others at the convent were equally uncommunicative. At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employees to discuss Mrs. Maybrick or even to admit that she had been at the convent.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well known and prosperous American family, was married July 27, 1881, in St. James' church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick of Liverpool. She was then eighteen years old. Her husband was over forty years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill, and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband.

A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible for them not to find her guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a madhouse.

Saved From Death by Mother.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction her mother, the Baroness de Roques, was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release from prison she has devoted her life. The baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, chief justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

The transfer of the prisoner from a penal prison to a quiet country home constituted an almost unprecedented action on the part of the British authorities. It was due to the mediation of the Duchess of Bedford, who, as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, had taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick.

DAVIS AT ROSEMOUNT.

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Judge Parker's Guest.

Esopus, N. Y., July 21.—Former Senator Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, arrived at Esopus, accompanied by National Committeemen Norman E. Mack of New York and D. J. Campau of Michigan. They were driven at once to Rosemount, Judge Parker and Senator Davis had never met before.

The party was met at the station by Judge Parker's private secretary, Arthur E. McCausland, and the judge's son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, and were driven directly to Rosemount, where Judge and Mrs. Parker were waiting on the broad veranda. Mr. Mack introduced the candidates and they warmly greeted each other. Judge Parker presented his guests to Mrs. Parker.

The party then divided up into little groups, and Judge Parker and Senator Davis withdrew to the south end of the veranda, where they conversed for a time.

Senator Davis declined to be interviewed at all, but submitted affably to the phalanx of photographers who ambushed him at the station.

Messrs. Mack and Campau, speaking of the national committee chairman, said they still regarded Senator Gorman as a possibility.

After luncheon the judge and his visitors went into close conference.

Chief John Lone Dog Dead.

Poplar, Mont., July 21.—News of the death and burial of Chief John Lone Dog of the Mandin Sioux has been received here. Lone Dog was a noted warrior and his burial was the occasion for a great demonstration of grief on the part of the Redskins. In accordance with his last wish, the chief was buried wrapped in an American flag which was presented to him at the time he visited Washington as a member of a Sioux commission.

Only Nine Less Pensions.

Topeka, Kan., July 21.—The rolls for the Topeka Pension agency, the largest in the United States, show a decrease of only nine pensions for the year just ended. The list contains 115,620 pensioners who drew \$16,294,221 last year. During the year 4,232 pensioners died. Most of the veterans who died leave widows.

Five Hurt in Powder Explosion.

Bridgeport, O., July 21.—Five men were injured, one fatally, in a powder explosion at Barton, four miles west of here. The men were engaged in excavating for an extension of the Wheeling Traction line. They drilled a hole in a rock for a blast and, without waiting for it to cool, poured in the powder.

Northern Pacific Dividend.

New York, July 21.—The directors of the Northern Pacific Railway company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra quarter per cent, both payable Aug. 1 "to those lawfully entitled to receive the same." The previous dividend was 1½ per cent without any extra disbursement, and in February and November of last year there was declared the 1½ per cent quarterly dividend and 1½ per cent extra.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, July 21.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New York—Collinsville, Mrs. Royal Doud.
Pennsylvania—Finleyville, Joseph F. Curry; Monterey, Jacob B. Schmoeyer; Terrace, Race Lambert.

PROF. THOMPSON,

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Biggest, Grandest and Best Company Touring the Country

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Band and Orchestra! A Carload of Special Scenery!

Each Piece Presents a Grand Scenic Production! High-class Vaudeville Between Each Act, Including

COATTA and BROWN.....Musical Artists.
WILLIAM A. DILLON.....Comedian.
JERE KENNEDY.....The Man from Cork Hill.
MADAME FLORA.....Picture and Fire Dancer.
FLETCHER SMITH.....Phenomenal Boy Baritone.

NEW ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING

Miss Hillman Will Present
THE GREAT BUFFALO TRAGEDY.

"A Study of Real Life at Buffalo."

Prices: 10, 20 and 30c. Special Saturday Matinee.